7-8 классы

стр. 1 из 8

#### LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

### Task 1

You will hear two people, David and Lin speaking about museums and education. Listen to their answers and mark A (if David thinks so), B (if Lin thinks so) or C (if both David and Lin think so) beside each point in your answer sheet.

### Museums and education

- I. What benefits can schoolchildren gain from visiting museums?
- **II.** How do you think most children feel about visiting a museum?
- III. Are museums more educational now than they were when your parents were young?

| Who     | 1  | museums expensive?                              |
|---------|----|---|
| finds / | 2  | visiting museums can be boring?                 |
| thinks  | 3  | schoolchildren can learn a lot of things there? |
|         | 4  | museums give children a chance to participate   |
|         |    | in activities?                                  |
|         | 5  | it's like going into another world?             |
|         | 6  | in the past there wasn't much to do in          |
|         |    | museums?  |
|         | 7  | now museums are better at educating             |
|         |    | children?                                       |
|         | 8  | in the past museums had a different function?   |
|         | 9  | museums are more interactive now than           |
|         |    | before?   |
|         | 10 | it's different from studies in the classroom?   |

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

7-8 классы

стр. 2 из 8

#### READING

Time: 30 minutes

#### Task 1

You are going to read an extract from an article about an unusual form of storytelling. For Questions 11–18, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

# **Unusual storytelling**

'It's the seventh minute into a match and we're up against one of the top clubs in Britain. We're expected to lose. I get the ball and I'm running as fast as I can for the goal. The goalkeeper runs towards me. Do I try to get round him or shall I shoot?'

'Go round him,' calls out one voice. 'Shoot!' shout a few of the kids gathered on the floor.

I decide to shoot and I can see the ball going wide. But then I look up and see my mum blowing hard on her whistle from the side of the pitch, and the ball swings to the right and falls inside the goal post. I've just scored and we're one-nil up against the favourites.'

It's gripping storytelling and not a single child has moved. It also happens that every word is true, with the exception of **the bit about his** mum! The speaker is a former football player. Barry Morgan, who now works as a community relations officer in a large city in southern England.

Part of Barry's job involves visiting clubs, schools and libraries along with a professional storyteller, Rick Taylor, in order to try and reach the kids who mainly sit at the back of classrooms and don't want to take part in lessons. They want to both excite the children's imaginations and encourage them to read, and so far they are delighted with the success of the project.

The original idea for the project was Rick Taylor's. Over the years he had collected a huge number of folk tales and stories and had earned his living travelling around the world telling them. After a one-off event with Barry Morgan, which was a tremendous success, Taylor decided that they should try and **do more**.

'It was particularly good for the kids to have strong male role models involved. Many boys grow up wanting to be professional footballers and they'll listen to what we have to say far more readily than they would listen to their teachers. It's not just the boys who get a lot out of it; even though a lot of the stories are football based, the girls never get bored,' says Taylor.

But there are other groups for whom the storytelling has been a learning process. On one occasion, for example, Barry Morgan took some young professional footballers with him to one of the storytelling sessions. The players explained to the kids how relaxing with a book before a big game could improve their performance. 'Footballers have a fairly short career,' says Morgan, 'and most of them move on to other jobs in the leisure industry, running a business or public speaking. For all these careers you need good communication skills and telling stories to a bunch of school kids is great practice for the future. When I first started playing football I had almost no self-confidence but nowadays I'm quite happy standing up in front of 500 children.'

12

24

# 11. Where is the speaker at the beginning of the article?

- A running on a football pitch
- **B** playing football with some children
- **C** reliving an earlier football match
- **D** sitting in a football stadium

## 12. What does 'the bit about his mum' (line 12) add to what the speaker says?

- A It's intended to praise his mother.
- **B** It's intended to make his listeners laugh.
- **C** It's important to involve your mother.
- **D** It's unusual for a woman to referee a match.

## 13. What do we learn about the children involved in the storytelling project?

- A They love reading stories in the classroom.
- **B** They enjoy being part of a club.
- **C** They are not interested in being at school.
- **D** They dislike having to go to libraries.

# 14. What does Taylor mean by 'do more' (line 25)?

- **A** He wanted the opportunity to earn more money.
- **B** He needed more stories from other parts of the world.
- **C** He felt the stories they told could be more successful.
- **D** He thought they could organise much more storytelling.

### 15. What is the attraction of this form of storytelling for many boys?

- **A** They admire the people telling the stories.
- **B** They enjoy listening to some good teachers.
- **C** They hope to become storytellers themselves.
- **D** They like the fact that girls are not included.

### 16. What did the young footballers recommend about reading?

- A It can make you play better.
- **B** It helps you to feel relaxed.
- **C** It makes you more confident.
- **D** It makes you a better storyteller.

### 17. What does the writer suggest about footballers in general?

- **A** They are not particularly well educated.
- **B** They adapt well to other professions.
- **C** They have trouble communicating with people.
- **D** They have to be prepared to look for other jobs.

### 18. How has Morgan benefited from storytelling?

- A He could take up another career.
- **B** He has become more sure of himself.
- **C** He became a good businessman.
- **D** He enjoyed meeting new people.

стр. 4 из 8

#### Task 2

You are going to read a magazine article about cyber cafes. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A–H for each part (19–25) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

Staying in contact Α The cyber cafe may G Office workers like the replace the office cyber cafe В E-mail keeps costs Costs vary during the The original attraction Ε down of the cyber cafe day C The cyber cafe is F Internet use is now here to stay widespread

#### CYBER CAFES

19

In the early nineties in Great Britain going for a coffee and surfing the Net were new and exciting things to do. The cyber cafe was a successful mixture of two things: coffee and the Internet. Not even cold coffee and slow connections put people off from going to these cafes.

20

Ten years later the picture has changed and in the 21st century millions of people can use the Internet from home, work, school or university. In many ways the Internet has become a personal playground and as for the coffee, well, there's a lot more choice of different coffee shops serving every kind of coffee you can wish for.

21

So who's using the cyber cafes now that surfing the Net is as ordinary as waking up every morning? Some people say that if their computer goes wrong at home they don't bother to get it fixed. They will rely on the cyber cafe to find out what is happening in the world and to check their e-mail; they feel that there is nothing special about cyber cafes any more. These cafes are part of the cultural scene in the same way that cinemas and supermarkets are.

22

One man, who is the director of a chain of Internet shops, says that although consumer demand for using the Internet has risen, home computers are no good if you are out and about or happen to be on holiday somewhere. The cyber cafe is the obvious place to go if you want to keep in touch with friends and family.

23

'Most of our users are backpackers and international students checking their e-mail,' he says. 'We also operate a price structure which is good for those students who

7-8 классы

стр. 5 из 8

get up early. This means that the cheapest time of day is six in the morning and as the cafe fills up, the price goes up. Early evening is one of the most expensive times.'

24

Cyber cafes are also popular with foreign students studying abroad. These students feel it's important to keep in touch with everyone at home and e-mail is cheaper than the telephone. Some students use the cyber cafe for as much as four hours a week and like the fact that the cafes are clean and friendly places.

25

In the future it is likely that the cyber cafes will also attract people who are selfemployed. With mobile phones and e-mail there's less need for traditional offices, and as more and more people in the UK choose to work for themselves the cyber cafes could become communication centres for these workers by providing the electronic support for people who neither have nor want traditional office space.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

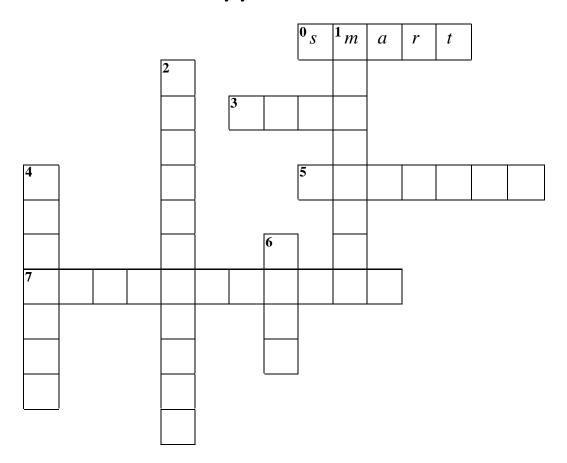
стр. 6 из 8

### **USE OF ENGLISH**

## Time: 20 minutes

Complete these sentences with words connected with fashion and design, then use the words to complete the crossword below. The first word has been done for you.

- **0** You should wear *smart* clothes to the graduation ceremony.
- 26 I've bought some beautiful silk ...... to make a shirt.
- 27 ..... often set the trends for young people.
- **28** More and more businesswomen are wearing a ...... to work.
- **29** The school ...... was very expensive.
- 30 Are you ...... yet? It's time to go out.
- **31** The ..... is a traditional Indian garment for women.
- 32 Jeans have been ..... for many years.



стр. 7 из 8

### Task 2

Pick up the missing particles from the table below. You can use any of them more than once.

off down with behind out back on up round away 33. What a pity these beautiful trees had to be cut ...... 34. I'm going on holiday tomorrow but I'll ring you when I get ...... 35. When the tourists arrived, a guide was waiting to take them ..... the city. 36. I'm sorry I'm late. The bus broke ...... 37. It's a very modest restaurant. There's no need to dress ...... 38. If you don't know the meaning of the word, look it ..... in the dictionary. 39. I don't know how she copes ..... the tasks. They are so difficult! 40. Brian wanted to ask Rosemary ..... but he was too shy. 41. Charles was very generous and gave ..... a lot of the fruit and vegetables n his garden. 42. We shall have to clear this room ..... before our guests come. 43. The dog is running through the flowerbeds! Tie it .....! 44. That bush takes too much space. Cut it .....!

# TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

45. I'm afraid I can't answer today. I left my notes ......

| Participant's ID number |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
|                         |  |  |  |  |  |

стр. 8 из 8

# **WRITING**

Time: 30 min

This is a part of a letter you have received from your British friend, Steve:

Last month there was a night of museums in our town – it was amazing! Tell me if there is a night of museums in your town? What museums can you go to? Which of them you wouldn't like to visit and why?

| Write a letter answering your friend's questions.    |
|--|
| Do not forget to:                                    |
| ☐ greet your friend                                  |
| $\square$ ask him questions about the event          |
| ☐ tell him about museums in your town                |
| □ tell him about a museum you wouldn't like to go to |
| □ say why you wouldn't like to go there              |
| □ remember the rules of letter writing               |
|  |
| You should write about 100–120 words.                |
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YOU CAN USE THE OPPOSITE SIDE